

§ 866.3290 Gonococcal antibody test (GAT).

(a) *Identification.* A gonococcal antibody test (GAT) is an in vitro device that consists of the reagents intended to identify by immunochemical techniques, such as latex agglutination, indirect fluorescent antibody, or radioimmunoassay, antibodies to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in sera of asymptomatic females at low risk of infection. Identification of antibodies with this device may indicate past or present infection of the patient with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval) (transitional device).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 866.3.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 52 FR 17734, May 11, 1987]

§ 866.3300 *Haemophilus* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Haemophilus* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye, that are used in serological tests to identify *Haemophilus* spp. directly from clinical specimens or tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Haemophilus* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. Diseases most often caused by *Haemophilus* spp. include pneumonia, pharyngitis, sinusitis, vaginitis, chancroid venereal disease, and a contagious form of conjunctivitis (inflammation of eyelid membranes).

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59226, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3305 Herpes simplex virus serological assays.

(a) *Identification.* Herpes simplex virus serological assays are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in various serological tests to identify antibodies to herpes simplex virus in serum. Additionally, some of the assays consist of herpes simplex virus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent assays) used to identify herpes simplex virus directly from clinical specimens or tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by herpes simplex viruses and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Herpes simplex viral infections range from common and mild lesions of the skin and mucous membranes to a severe form of encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). Neonatal herpes virus infections range from a mild infection to a severe generalized disease with a fatal outcome.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is classified as class II (special controls). The special control for the device is FDA's revised guidance document entitled "Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Herpes Simplex Virus Types 1 and 2 Serological Assays." For availability of the guidance revised document, see § 866.1(e).

[72 FR 15830, Apr. 3, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 42775, Aug. 25, 2009; 76 FR 48717, Aug. 9, 2011]

§ 866.3310 Hepatitis A virus (HAV) serological assays.

(a) *Identification.* HAV serological assays are devices that consist of antigens and antisera for the detection of hepatitis A virus-specific IgM, IgG, or total antibodies (IgM and IgG), in human serum or plasma. These devices are used for testing specimens from individuals who have signs and symptoms consistent with acute hepatitis to determine if an individual has been previously infected with HAV, or as an aid to identify HAV-susceptible individuals. The detection of these antibodies aids in the clinical laboratory diagnosis of an acute or past infection by HAV in conjunction with other clinical laboratory findings. These devices

are not intended for screening blood or solid or soft tissue donors.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control is “Guidance for Industry and FDA Staff: Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Hepatitis A Virus Serological Assays.” See § 866.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[FR 6679, Feb. 9, 2006]

§ 866.3320 *Histoplasma capsulatum* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Histoplasma capsulatum* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Histoplasma capsulatum* in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of *Histoplasma capsulatum* antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Histoplasma capsulatum* from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of histoplasmosis caused by this fungus belonging to the genus *Histoplasma* and provides epidemiological information on the diseases caused by this fungus. Histoplasmosis usually is a mild and often asymptomatic respiratory infection, but in a small number of infected individuals the lesions may spread to practically all tissues and organs.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59227, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3330 Influenza virus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Influenza virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to influenza in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of influenza (flu) and provides epidemiological information on influenza. Influenza is an acute respiratory tract disease, which is often epidemic.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the

premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25047, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38792, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.3332 Reagents for detection of specific novel influenza A viruses.

(a) *Identification*. Reagents for detection of specific novel influenza A viruses are devices that are intended for use in a nucleic acid amplification test to directly detect specific virus RNA in human respiratory specimens or viral cultures. Detection of specific virus RNA aids in the diagnosis of influenza caused by specific novel influenza A viruses in patients with clinical risk of infection with these viruses, and also aids in the presumptive laboratory identification of specific novel influenza A viruses to provide epidemiological information on influenza. These reagents include primers, probes, and specific influenza A virus controls.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special controls are:

(1) FDA’s guidance document entitled “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Reagents for Detection of Specific Novel Influenza A Viruses.” See § 866.1(e) for information on obtaining this document.

(2) The distribution of these devices is limited to laboratories with experienced personnel who have training in standardized molecular testing procedures and expertise in viral diagnosis, and appropriate biosafety equipment and containment.

[71 FR 14379, Mar. 22, 2006]

§ 866.3340 *Klebsiella* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Klebsiella* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents), that are used in serological tests to identify *Klebsiella* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Klebsiella* and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. These organisms can